

# WALL STREET KINGS PLAYED FOR LAMAR CASE SECRECY

Not Moved by Honor in Exposing "The Wolf," Senator Reed Points Out—Willing to Hear His Corrupt Plans and Keep Silent.

By Samuel M. Williams,  
Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Lamar, the wolf, and his friend Lauterbach, the lawyer, whose daring games of trickery and lying deceit have been exposed by the Senate lobby committee, are not alone in feeling the force of public condemnation. Some of the "kings of Wall Street" are being subjected to criticism by members of Congress for lending a listening ear to the nefarious propositions and keeping silent so long. Senator James A. Reed of Missouri is a member of the lobby investigating committee. He has taken leading part in the exposures of the past few days.

His cross examinations of Lauterbach and Lamar were merciless, tearing their testimony to shreds and exposing the two tricksters to pitiless ignominy and public scorn. But in their contempt for the two manipulators members of the committee have acquired no increased respect for the great money kings and corporation lawyers—Lovett, Ledyard, Cravath, the house of Morgan, the house of Schiff and all the rest of the game the wolf was hunting. Senator Reed voiced his opinion of them to-day to The Evening World, taking pains to dictate carefully what he had to say.

## LAMAR AND WALL STREET OF SAME STRIPE.

"I would not condemn Wall street, I would not condemn a yellow dog, I would not condemn the Devil himself, on the testimony of this miserable specimen, Lamar," he said.

"But the significant thing is that Lamar, with his long experience in Wall street dared approach the several gentlemen he has named with a corrupt proposition, either acting in his own name or falsely impersonating a Congressman."

"It is equally singular that these honorable gentlemen when so approached did not at once, if they believed they were in fact talking to a Congressman over the telephone, denounce him as a scoundrel unfit for public service and expose his infamy to the public."

"If on the other hand they believed they were in fact talking to some one impersonating a Congressman, then inquiring minds will ask why these honest men, interested in decent public service, did not immediately get in communication with the Congressmen falsely impersonated."

"It is equally astonishing and significant that Edward Lauterbach, for years prominently identified as an ally and representative of certain great interests, unhesitatingly and with perfect confidence

approached Lewis Cass Ledyard, representative of great interests, with a proposition bearing upon its face the indubitable brand of corruption and infamy. "It is further just cause for speculation that Mr. Ledyard did not upon the instant, if he believed Lauterbach's proposition authorized, inconspicuously kick that gentleman out of his house. And if, on the contrary, he did not believe Lauterbach to be speaking by authority, then he should have reported the matter to the proper authorities. Instead of this, he waited for four months to give the matter publicity."

Even then it was made public not by his own direct denunciation but through the tardy medium of Judge Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific, who only spoke when apparently he believed the railroad he represented was in jeopardy. The judge struck back not in defense of either private or national honor, but for the purpose of protecting the corporation he so ably served.

EVEN LOVETT ACTED ONLY TO PROTECT ROAD.

"Taken all in all, the public may well ask certain questions: Were not the interests willing to negotiate through the medium of either Lauterbach or Lamar?"

"Did the negotiations fall through moral revulsion on the part of the representatives of the interests, or—"

"Did they fall because it was found that Lamar and Lauterbach had impudently assumed to use names of honest men and hence were unable to turn over the goods they had falsely pretended to deliver?"

"In a word, the public may well inquire whether, after all, the protection of the public honor has not rested solely upon the unimpeachable integrity of Speaker Clark and Senator Stone and Congressman Palmer."

"As for Wall street, I have never entertained a very exalted opinion of its operations. It has been subject to many attacks, but in my opinion the severest indictment yet brought against it is that it appears to have produced, harbored and developed Mr. —, alias Wolf, alias Levy, alias David Lamar."

"It is further just cause for speculation that Lamar and Lauterbach, as well as the rest of the game the wolf was hunting, did not immediately get in communication with the Congressmen falsely impersonated."

"It is equally astonishing and significant that Edward Lauterbach, for years prominently identified as an ally and representative of certain great interests, unhesitatingly and with perfect confidence

approached Lewis Cass Ledyard, representative of great interests, with a proposition bearing upon its face the indubitable brand of corruption and infamy. "It is further just cause for speculation that Mr. Ledyard did not upon the instant, if he believed Lauterbach's proposition authorized, inconspicuously kick that gentleman out of his house. And if, on the contrary, he did not believe Lauterbach to be speaking by authority, then he should have reported the matter to the proper authorities. Instead of this, he waited for four months to give the matter publicity."

Even then it was made public not by his own direct denunciation but through the tardy medium of Judge Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific, who only spoke when apparently he believed the railroad he represented was in jeopardy. The judge struck back not in defense of either private or national honor, but for the purpose of protecting the corporation he so ably served.

EVEN LOVETT ACTED ONLY TO PROTECT ROAD.

"Taken all in all, the public may well ask certain questions: Were not the interests willing to negotiate through the medium of either Lauterbach or Lamar?"

"Did the negotiations fall through moral revulsion on the part of the representatives of the interests, or—"

"Did they fall because it was found that Lamar and Lauterbach had impudently assumed to use names of honest men and hence were unable to turn over the goods they had falsely pretended to deliver?"

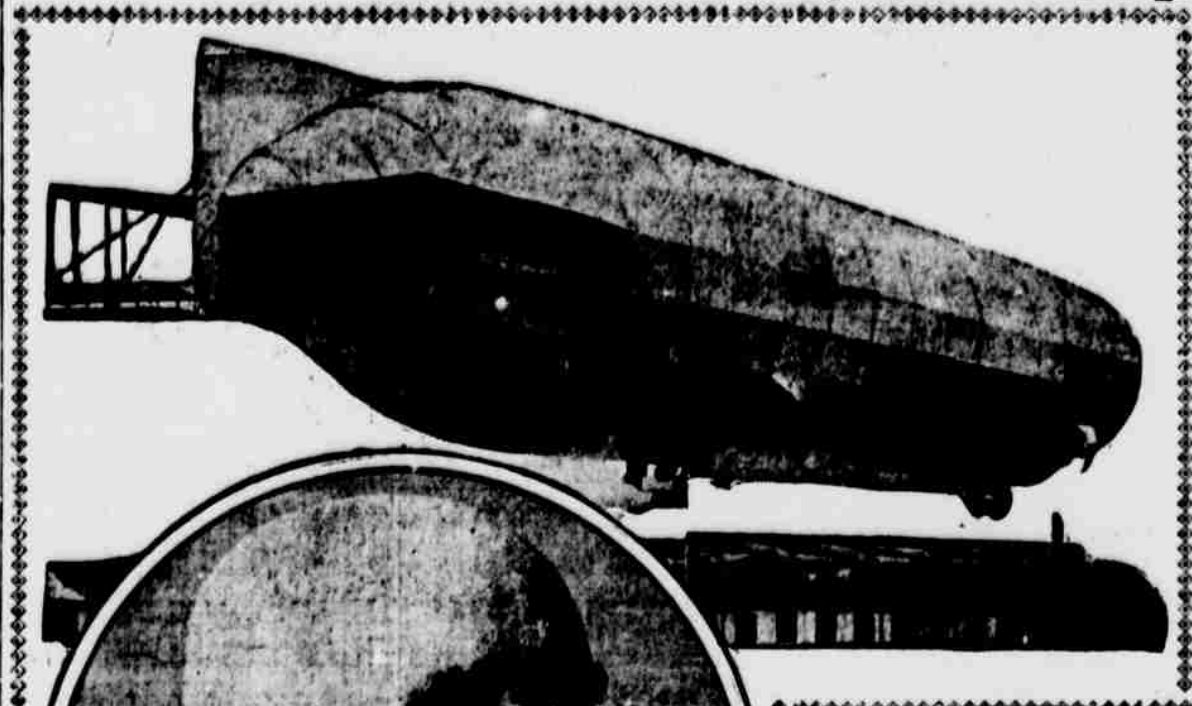
"In a word, the public may well inquire whether, after all, the protection of the public honor has not rested solely upon the unimpeachable integrity of Speaker Clark and Senator Stone and Congressman Palmer."

"As for Wall street, I have never entertained a very exalted opinion of its operations. It has been subject to many attacks, but in my opinion the severest indictment yet brought against it is that it appears to have produced, harbored and developed Mr. —, alias Wolf, alias Levy, alias David Lamar."

"It is further just cause for speculation that Lamar and Lauterbach, as well as the rest of the game the wolf was hunting, did not immediately get in communication with the Congressmen falsely impersonated."

"It is equally astonishing and significant that Edward Lauterbach, for years prominently identified as an ally and representative of certain great interests, unhesitatingly and with perfect confidence

# Count Zeppelin on 75th Birthday Celebrates by Taking a Sky Trip In His 20th Dirigible Airship



BERLIN, July 9.—Count Zeppelin, "the grand old man of the air," who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday yesterday by steering his twentieth dirigible, the "ZV," on a trial trip, spent today reading the hundreds of congratulatory messages that came to him from important personages all over the country.

To-day the Count—to whom advanced age seems to have no terror—looks forward to a future more promising, he believes, than any of his youthful

years. Here are a few of the things ahead of him that he intends to accomplish within the next few years:

A trip from Germany to America in one of his latest airships.

Organization of a fleet of powerful dirigibles for the German War Department.

To lessen the loss of life in aerial navigation by creating an international board of aeronautics whose rules will disqualify reckless aviators.

Undaunted by the long record of disasters, some fatal, which has attended

his years of experimenting, Count Zeppelin will go on with his plans, encouraged to-day more than ever by the message which the Kaiser sent him yesterday, as follows:

"My warmest good wishes on to-day's completion of your seventy-fifth year. The Kaiser and the Empire are proud of the dauntless sovereign of the air. May you live to enjoy for a long time in health and youthful vigor the triumphs which you are achieving in increasing degree from year to year."

The "ZV" in which the Count made his anniversary tour is the twentieth airship built by him which succeeded in leaving the sod. He had experimented with others which had never got beyond the doors of the hangar.

The ships Zeppelin I, II, III and IV were all wrecked in killing flights. Deutschland, the great liner which Zeppelin demonstrated the airship's ability to carry passengers, was wrecked in a storm. At least \$1,000,000 is the total loss through these accidents, all of which came from the Count's pocketbook.

Until 1905 the European Powers who had been watching Zeppelin viewed him as a joke, but when in that year he flew across Europe the spectre of the war gas balloon made the monarchs sit up and take notice. Especially was this martial possibility emphasized when one of the Zeppelin ships landed unharmed on a French military parade ground at Lunelville in April of this year.

showed he had signed a false affidavit in his complaint and made a false statement in his attested affidavit accompanying the note.

The committee admitted the evidence and this wound up the direct examination of Connolly.

Supreme Court Justice Goff came up to Albany to-day on the Empire State Express under subpoena from the defense to appear in the trial as a character witness. When the train reached the station here one of the numerous assistants to counsel of the defense stopped the venerable Justice.

"We won't need you to-day, Judge," said the messenger. "You can go right along with your plans for a vacation in the country. From the looks of things now we won't need you at all."

Justice Goff is one of more than a dozen Supreme Court Justices who have been subpoenaed as character witnesses for Justice Connolly. It is supposed that Justice Goff took his subpoena to mean that his presence in Albany was required to-day, but how the Cohalan counsel knew he was to arrive and had a man to meet him at the train is unexplained.

HEARING HALTS WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

This is a pretty expensive investigation, particularly as while Justice Cohalan got \$3,400.55 from Connolly he returned to Connolly \$3,940.55. Actually, no money changed hands between the pair.

But the investigation is taking up the time of two full committees of the Legislature. Because of the Cohalan proceedings the Senate and the Assembly were forced to adjourn last night for one week and abandon public business calling for action.

CHINESE SMUGGLING PLAN.

Another arrest was made at Greenport, L. I., to-day in connection with the alleged attempt to smuggle Chinamen into Connecticut. On July 2 Hugh Labad, a resident of Greenport, was arrested at New London and brought to New York. To-day Fletcher Dennis, captain and owner of the sloop Laura May, was arrested by Secret Service men in connection with the same case. It is alleged that after the Chinamen had been smuggled into New London they were to have been brought to Greenport on Dennis's sloop. Search is being made for Charlie Mon, who has had a laundry there for the past ten years.

A light diet, with this tea iced—the best summer regimen.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, Pound Tea, 35c.

newspapers print the truth, but whether there is sufficient in this narrative which requires and demands investigation of this house.

Mr. Cooper taunted members with their dodging and evading.

Mr. Bathrick of Ohio threw in an insinuating bombshell by this question to Mr. Cooper: "Does the gentleman from Wisconsin think a man who has called Mulhall a liar and the New York World a liar is a fit member to serve on this committee?"

Mr. Cooper thought not, but the name of the member Mr. Bathrick had in mind was not revealed.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority, attacked the credibility of the Mulhall charges by reference to the charge that former Congressman Watson of Indiana as a tool of the N. A. M. had caused Speaker Cannon to make changes in the House Judiciary Committee, placing Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey and Mr. Bannan of Ohio thereon in 1908.

"What are the facts?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Mr. Vreeland never was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bannan became a member of the committee in 1906, but did not continue after 1908 because he failed of re-election. Every word in this article so far as relates to committee appointments is a bold, open falsehood. I doubt not that most of other statements so far as they reflect on the membership of this House are equally false."

Representative Henry of Texas took a fall out of Mr. Mann by bringing up the statement of former Representative Pearce of Maryland, printed in The World, declaring that he had been removed from the Judiciary Committee by Speaker Cannon, and that N. A. M. influence was involved.

"We do not want this investigation to be a partisan affair," said Mr. Henry, "but we wish it to be an open, fair proceeding. We all recall that Mr. Pearce was removed from the committee and there was considerable discussion about it. He had introduced an anti-injunction measure which never came out of the committee. We on this side of the House were always confronted with opposition and were unable to get the bill reported. Let Col. Pearce and the former Speaker of the House meet before the investigating committee and explain to the country. Let us know the real facts. It is a fact that Mr. Pearce was a member of the Judiciary Committee and was removed. He was author of an anti-injunction bill, and it was never reported until the Democrats came into power, and then it was passed by this body. This resolution should be so broad that we can go into all details and find whether there is a power outside the House controlling the destinies of the Republic."

The renewed debate over the question whether special counsel for the investigation committee should be employed. The House voted to reconsider the vote of last week, by which it was decided not to have counsel.

Mr. Jefferson Levy of New York fought it vigorously, threatening to stop the whole proceeding by a point of non quorum.

"I am opposed to this resolution," he said. "I believe if you give it a week before the country they will denounce it."

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York favored an investigation, but opposed having outside counsel, particularly Samuel Untermyer.

The vote resulted in a tie—eighty-three on each side—and Mr. Levy temporarily put a stop to all proceedings by making a point of no quorum.

The House then managed to muster a quorum of its members and voted 104 to 102 to permit the special committee to employ special counsel.

pointment of a special committee to investigate the Mulhall charges. Numerous minor amendments were offered and some of them were adopted.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, a Progressive, voiced a demand for an absolutely open and thorough investigation in every respect, so as to obviate danger of secret whitewash.

"There has been much abuse of Col. Mulhall, but that does not meet the issue here," said Mr. Cooper. "I don't think abuse of newspapers as unscrupulous and as much more meets the issue at all. Nothing is more true than that this republic will endure so long—and no longer—as newspapers can be found which will print the news they believe ought to be printed in order that the American electorate can be informed of what is going on. The question is not whether Mulhall tells the truth, whether

he tells the truth, but whether there is sufficient in this narrative which requires and demands investigation of this house.

Mr. Cooper taunted members with their dodging and evading.

Mr. Bathrick of Ohio threw in an insinuating bombshell by this question to Mr. Cooper: "Does the gentleman from Wisconsin think a man who has called Mulhall a liar and the New York World a liar is a fit member to serve on this committee?"

Mr. Cooper thought not, but the name of the member Mr. Bathrick had in mind was not revealed.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority, attacked the credibility of the Mulhall charges by reference to the charge that former Congressman Watson of Indiana as a tool of the N. A. M. had caused Speaker Cannon to make changes in the House Judiciary Committee, placing Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey and Mr. Bannan of Ohio thereon in 1908.

"What are the facts?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Mr. Vreeland never was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bannan became a member of the committee in 1906, but did not continue after 1908 because he failed of re-election. Every word in this article so far as relates to committee appointments is a bold, open falsehood. I doubt not that most of other statements so far as they reflect on the membership of this House are equally false."

Representative Henry of Texas took a fall out of Mr. Mann by bringing up the statement of former Representative Pearce of Maryland, printed in The World, declaring that he had been removed from the Judiciary Committee by Speaker Cannon, and that N. A. M. influence was involved.

"We do not want this investigation to be a partisan affair," said Mr. Henry, "but we wish it to be an open, fair proceeding. We all recall that Mr. Pearce was removed from the committee and there was considerable discussion about it. He had introduced an anti-injunction measure which never came out of the committee. We on this side of the House were always confronted with opposition and were unable to get the bill reported. Let Col. Pearce and the former Speaker of the House meet before the investigating committee and explain to the country. Let us know the real facts. It is a fact that Mr. Pearce was a member of the Judiciary Committee and was removed. He was author of an anti-injunction bill, and it was never reported until the Democrats came into power, and then it was passed by this body. This resolution should be so broad that we can go into all details and find whether there is a power outside the House controlling the destinies of the Republic."

The renewed debate over the question whether special counsel for the investigation committee should be employed. The House voted to reconsider the vote of last week, by which it was decided not to have counsel.

Mr. Jefferson Levy of New York fought it vigorously, threatening to stop the whole proceeding by a point of non quorum.

"I am opposed to this resolution," he said. "I believe if you give it a week before the country they will denounce it."

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York favored an investigation, but opposed having outside counsel, particularly Samuel Untermyer.

The vote resulted in a tie—eighty-three on each side—and Mr. Levy temporarily put a stop to all proceedings by making a point of no quorum.

The House then managed to muster a quorum of its members and voted 104 to 102 to permit the special committee to employ special counsel.

pointment of a special committee to investigate the Mulhall charges. Numerous minor amendments were offered and some of them were adopted.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, a Progressive, voiced a demand for an absolutely open and thorough investigation in every respect, so as to obviate danger of secret whitewash.

"There has been much abuse of Col. Mulhall, but that does not meet the issue here," said Mr. Cooper. "I don't think abuse of newspapers as unscrupulous and as much more meets the issue at all. Nothing is more true than that this republic will endure so long—and no longer—as newspapers can be found which will print the news they believe ought to be printed in order that the American electorate can be informed of what is going on. The question is not whether Mulhall tells the truth, whether

he tells the truth, but whether there is sufficient in this narrative which requires and demands investigation of this house.

Mr. Cooper taunted members with their dodging and evading.

Mr. Bathrick of Ohio threw in an insinuating bombshell by this question to Mr. Cooper: "Does the gentleman from Wisconsin think a man who has called Mulhall a liar and the New York World a liar is a fit member to serve on this committee?"

Mr. Cooper thought not, but the name of the member Mr. Bathrick had in mind was not revealed.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority, attacked the credibility of the Mulhall charges by reference to the charge that former Congressman Watson of Indiana as a tool of the N. A. M. had caused Speaker Cannon to make changes in the House Judiciary Committee, placing Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey and Mr. Bannan of Ohio thereon in 1908.

"What are the facts?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Mr. Vreeland never was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bannan became a member of the committee in 1906, but did not continue after 1908 because he failed of re-election. Every word in this article so far as relates to committee appointments is a bold, open falsehood. I doubt not that most of other statements so far as they reflect on the membership of this House are equally false."

Representative Henry of Texas took a fall out of Mr. Mann by bringing up the statement of former Representative Pearce of Maryland, printed in The World, declaring that he had been removed from the Judiciary Committee by Speaker Cannon, and that N. A. M. influence was involved.

"We do not want this investigation to be a partisan affair," said Mr. Henry, "but we wish it to be an open, fair proceeding. We all recall that Mr. Pearce was removed from the committee and there was considerable discussion about it. He had introduced an anti-injunction measure which never came out of the committee. We on this side of the House were always confronted with opposition and were unable to get the bill reported. Let Col. Pearce and the former Speaker of the House meet before the investigating committee and explain to the country. Let us know the real facts. It is a fact that Mr. Pearce was a member of the Judiciary Committee and was removed. He was author of an anti-injunction bill, and it was never reported until the Democrats came into power, and then it was passed by this body. This resolution should be so broad that we can go into all details and find whether there is a power outside the House controlling the destinies of the Republic."

The renewed debate over the question whether special counsel for the investigation committee should be employed. The House voted to reconsider the vote of last week, by which it was decided not to have counsel.

Mr. Jefferson Levy of New York fought it vigorously, threatening to stop the whole proceeding by a point of non quorum.

"I am opposed to this resolution," he said. "I believe if you give it a week before the country they will denounce it."

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York favored an investigation, but opposed having outside counsel, particularly Samuel Untermyer.

The vote resulted in a tie—eighty-three on each side—and Mr. Levy temporarily put a stop to all proceedings by making a point of no quorum.

The House then managed to muster a quorum of its members and voted 104 to 102 to permit the special committee to employ special counsel.

# GEN. IVES DENIES WRONGDOING IN M'DONALD ESTATE

Says He Did Not Sell Stock in Violation of Agreement.

Answering affidavits to the petition of Laura McDonald Stallo, granddaughter of the late millionaire Alexander McDonald, to have the letters of administration held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York upon the estate of her grandfather revoked were filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court by Brayton Ives, former President of the Trust Company and by John G. Milburn of Carter Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for the Trust Company.

The affidavit of Gen. Ives deals with charges of Miss Stallo and her attorney, Naah Rockwood, that a large loss resulted through the administration of the estate by the trust company while Brayton Ives was President and explains his version of railroad transactions by which the petitioner claims that securities pledged on a note for \$2,700,000 were sold at a price which Gen. Ives had held the stock longer.

Gen. Ives denies that he agreed to any two-year renewal of the \$2,700,000 note. He says Laura McDonald Stallo told him she was aware of the gift of 100,000 shares of stock made him by her grandfather and that all persons interested in the estate were satisfied with what had been done.

Any amount paid him as president of the railroad company he says was regularly paid and adds that McDonald often expressed his appreciation of "valued assistance in bringing this matter to a satisfactory issue and asked me to represent his interests."

Mr. Milburn in his affidavit states that certain issues of fact have arisen which can be treated inadequately for the form of affidavits and declared that they should be thrashed out orally either before the Surrogate or before a referee.

The renewed debate over the question whether special counsel for the investigation committee should be employed. The House voted to reconsider the vote of last week, by which it was decided not to have counsel.

Mr. Jefferson Levy of New York fought it vigorously, threatening to stop the whole proceeding by a point of non quorum.

"I am opposed to this resolution," he said. "I believe if you give it a week before the country they will denounce it."

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York favored an investigation, but opposed having outside counsel, particularly Samuel Untermyer.

The vote resulted in a tie—eighty-three on each side—and Mr. Levy temporarily put a stop to all proceedings by making a point of no quorum.

The House then managed to muster a quorum of its members and voted 104 to 102 to permit the special committee to employ special counsel.

pointment of a special committee to investigate the Mulhall charges. Numerous minor amendments were offered and some of them were adopted.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, a Progressive, voiced a demand for an absolutely open and thorough investigation in every respect, so as to obviate danger of secret whitewash.

"There has been much abuse of Col. Mulhall, but that does not meet the issue here," said Mr. Cooper. "I don't think abuse of newspapers as unscrupulous and as much more meets the issue at all. Nothing is more true than that this republic will endure so long—and no longer—as newspapers can be found which will print the news they believe ought to be printed in order that the American electorate can be informed of what is going on. The question is not whether Mulhall tells the truth, whether

he tells the truth, but whether there is sufficient in this narrative which requires and demands investigation of this house.

Mr. Cooper taunted members with their dodging and evading.

Mr. Bathrick of Ohio threw in an insinuating bombshell by this question to Mr. Cooper: "Does the gentleman from Wisconsin think a man who has called Mulhall a liar and the New York World a liar is a fit member to serve on this committee?"

Mr. Cooper thought not, but the name of the member Mr. Bathrick had in mind was not revealed.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority, attacked the credibility of the Mulhall charges by reference to the charge that former Congressman Watson of Indiana as a tool of the N. A. M. had caused Speaker Cannon to make changes in the House Judiciary Committee, placing Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey and Mr. Bannan of Ohio thereon in 1908.

"What are the facts?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Mr. Vreeland never was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bannan became a member of the committee in 1906, but did not continue after 1908 because he failed of re-election. Every word in this article so far as relates to committee appointments is a bold, open falsehood. I doubt not that most of other statements so far as they reflect on the membership of this House are equally false."

Representative Henry of Texas took a fall out of Mr. Mann by bringing up the statement of former Representative Pearce of Maryland, printed in The World, declaring that he had been removed from the Judiciary Committee by Speaker Cannon, and that N. A. M. influence was involved.

"We do not want this investigation to be a partisan affair," said Mr. Henry, "but we wish it to be an open, fair proceeding. We all recall that Mr. Pearce was removed from the committee and there was considerable discussion about it. He had introduced an anti-injunction measure which never came out of the committee. We on this side of the House were always confronted with opposition and were unable to get the bill reported. Let Col. Pearce and the former Speaker of the House meet before the investigating committee and explain to the country. Let us know the real facts. It is a fact that Mr. Pearce was a member of the Judiciary Committee and was removed. He was author of an anti-injunction bill, and it was never reported until the Democrats came into power, and then it was passed by this body. This resolution should be so broad that we can go into all details and find whether there is a power outside the House controlling the destinies of the Republic."

The renewed debate over the question whether special counsel for the investigation committee should be employed. The House voted to reconsider the vote of last week, by which it was decided not to have counsel.

Mr. Jefferson Levy of New York fought it vigorously, threatening to stop the whole proceeding by a point of non quorum.

"I am opposed to this resolution," he said. "I believe if you give it a week before the country they will denounce it."

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York favored an investigation, but opposed having outside counsel, particularly Samuel Untermyer.

The vote resulted in a tie—eighty-three on each side—and Mr. Levy temporarily put a stop to all proceedings by making a point of no quorum.

The House then managed to muster a quorum of its members and voted 104 to 102 to permit the special committee to employ special counsel.

pointment of a special committee to investigate the Mulhall charges. Numerous minor amendments were offered and some of them were adopted.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, a Progressive, voiced a demand for an absolutely open and thorough investigation in every respect, so as to obviate danger of secret whitewash.

"There has been much abuse of Col. Mulhall, but that does not meet the issue here," said Mr. Cooper. "I don't think abuse of newspapers as unscrupulous and as much more meets the issue at all. Nothing is more true than that this republic will endure so long—and no longer—as newspapers can be found which will print the news they believe ought to be printed in order that the American electorate can be informed of what is going on. The question is not whether Mulhall tells the truth, whether

he tells the truth, but whether there is sufficient in this narrative which requires and demands investigation of this house.

Mr. Cooper taunted members with their dodging and evading.

Mr. Bathrick of Ohio threw in an insinuating bombshell by this question to Mr. Cooper: "Does the gentleman from Wisconsin think a man who has called Mulhall a liar and the New York World a liar is a fit member to serve on this committee?"

Mr. Cooper thought not, but the name of the member Mr. Bathrick had in mind was not revealed.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority, attacked the credibility of the Mulhall charges by reference to the charge that former Congressman Watson of Indiana as a tool of the N. A. M. had caused Speaker Cannon to make changes in the House Judiciary Committee, placing Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey and Mr. Bannan of Ohio thereon in 1908.

"What are the facts?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Mr. Vreeland never was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bannan became a member of the committee in 1906, but did not continue after 1908 because he failed of re-election. Every word in this article so far as relates to committee appointments is a bold, open falsehood. I doubt not that most of other statements so far as they reflect on the membership of this House are equally false."

Representative Henry of Texas took a fall out of Mr. Mann by bringing up the statement of former Representative Pearce of Maryland, printed in The World, declaring that he had been removed from the Judiciary Committee by Speaker Cannon, and that N. A. M. influence was involved.